

Daily Clarion.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Saturday, January 31, 1880

THE New Orleans cotton market is firm and advancing slightly.

THE report of the New Orleans (La.) Supervisors of Steamboats shows that during the past year not a single death was occasioned by steam explosion, a fact unprecedented in the history of Mississippi steamboat navigation.

On the Right Track.

Aberdeen Examiner.]

Senator Stewart of Hinds county, is on the right track in introducing a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Such a statute is needed, and when provided should be rigidly enforced.

"W. G.," the Jackson correspondent of the N. O. Times, makes the following reference to the personnel of the Legislature:

The personnel of the Legislature is magnificent. Their proceedings are marked by a quietness not seen for years, but as "still waters run deep," so is the seeming quiet of the present session, but a sign of the deepness of thought and energy that will develop themselves when the main Committee report and active legislation begins. A long session may be looked for.

We are rejoiced at the prospect of the passage of the bill to provide for the education of State Cadets at Pass Christian. The highest duty of the State owes to the rising generation is to afford them equal educational facilities with those afforded by other States. Unless she does, she cannot expect to keep pace with the others in the march of improvement. The scheme we are advocating will supply what all admit, is absolutely requisite to a properly adjusted educational system.

Taxing Emigration Agents.

Special to the N. O. Times.]

A special from Madison says: At the instance of Mayor Thomson, two emigrant agents—Wendley and Huggins—were arrested to-day charged with encouraging emigration from this State to Mississippi.

The law defines that emigrant agents shall pay a tax of \$500 for carrying on such business. These agents were subjected to trial and found guilty. Evidence showed that these agents had made quite an inroad into the working class of the community, causing scores of violations of contracts between farmers and their laborers.

The Legislature might do the States service by enacting a law similar to the one in operation in Georgia. Indeed, the Georgia law might be improved upon by inserting a clause providing for the recovery of heavy damages from any citizen of the State who might be convicted of the offense of enticing a tenant or laborer from the premises of any land holder, after a contract had been signed between the parties.—Chickasaw Messenger.

The bill introduced by Senator Jackson, which has been so censoriously commented upon by some of our contemporaries, is patterned after the Georgia law above mentioned.

We surrender much of our space this morning to the publication of Memorials to the Legislature in behalf of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, recently established near Starkville, and in behalf of Dr. Vaiden's proposition for the erection of mess cottages at the University. Both documents will be read with interest, not only by the bodies for whose perusal they are immediately intended, but by the public generally. The Trustees of the College have certainly accomplished much with the limited means at their command; and while the appropriation asked may seem large, it is insignificant as compared with the good to be accomplished. The statement of the Trustees that "nothing less than we have asked for will give any assurance of success," is a conclusion in which all must concur who will take the trouble to read the memorial. The desire is not only general, but earnest, that this College shall be put into early and successful operation, and the Trustees have clearly indicated how it may be done.

Dr. Vaiden is sustaining seventy-four young men at the University, on the mess system, and the statements accompanying his modest request of the Legislature, shows how successful has been his scheme for educating poor and deserving young men. All he asks is that the Legislature shall assist him in the erection of mess cottages, so that the dormitories and other buildings now used by his beneficiaries, for cooking, may be reserved for the increasing needs of the University. A bill looking to this passed one branch of the last Legislature, but failed, for some reason in the other. An interval of two years has demonstrated the success of the Doctor's plan, and given him the opportunity of liberally extending his benefactions. We wish the State had a score of such men as Dr. C. M. Vaiden.

Lost his Faith.

A rural editor has lost his faith in horoscopes. He mailed one over his door recently, and that morning there came by mail three duns and seven stops, and a man called with a revolver to ask "who wrote that article?"—Every Evening.

A MEMORIAL

Of the Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi:

Your Memorialists would respectfully show, that having organized according to the "Act to establish and organize Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges," etc., approved February 28th, 1878, they proceeded to secure a site for said College in accordance with the provisions of the 12th Section of said Act.

SITE.

They selected a location and site, under the limitations of said section, securing in the vicinity of Starkville, in Oktibbeha county, a tract of land containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, at a price much below its intrinsic value, upon which they have erected a

COLLEGE HALL.

containing one of the largest chapels in the South, and eighteen other large rooms for Lecture purposes, Societies, Library, Museums and collections, besides some smaller rooms and halls. The house is three stories high, besides a basement of nine feet in height, affording room for many useful purposes.

The house is 66 by 112 feet; including galleries, 76 by 122 feet. This house is constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, without any useless ornamentation—the walls of brick, the roof of slate and copper and the cornice of galvanized iron, with every precaution and arrangement devised by modern ingenuity to secure ventilation, warmth, light, health and comfort and to guard against dangers from fire and other accidents. This Hall lacks but little of completion, and will cost, when completed, less than \$17,000—the land \$2,400. Total cost of land and house, about \$19,000, being less than one-half of the cost of a less valuable building recently erected for the Michigan A. & M. College.

The means used to meet these expenditures, and actual traveling expenses of the Board of Trustees, have been derived from one-half the interest on the land scrip fund donated in Section 13 of said Act, and from cash and subscriptions collected in the vicinity of the College, to the amount of about \$9,000. Besides this, we have on hand about \$750 worth of fencing lumber, also donated by mills in the vicinity.

The hall, as aforesaid, presents a very imposing appearance, and is universally regarded as a marvel of cheapness, durability, strength, convenience, etc. The traveling expenses of the Board of Trustees have been very small, as they receive no compensation whatever for their time, labor, care and patient investigations.

Section 9 of the aforesaid Act provides that the Board of Trustees shall possess all the powers necessary and proper for the establishment and maintenance of a

FIRST CLASS INSTITUTION,

at which the youth of the State of Mississippi may acquire a common school education, and a scientific and practical knowledge of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanical Arts, also of the proper growing and care of stock, without, however, excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactics.

This Act thus directs what the Trustees must do, but the last Legislature has left to your wise sense of what is due to the farming, mechanical and other productive interests of the State; and to your instructed intelligence the duty of providing the means for carrying out and completing the objects contemplated in the Act incorporating this college.

Your Memorialists, therefore, now come before you for the purpose of stating, most respectfully, the items that will be necessary to put this institution into good and successful working order.

ITEMS.

1. Buildings, including steward's inn, professor's houses, dormitories, armories, cisterns, barns, stables and sheds for live stock.
2. Fencing, outside and for divisions, several miles, work-stocks, wagons, farming implements.
3. Fodder for stock first year.
4. Steward's supplies, first year.
5. Furniture for college hall (the house already erected), steward's inn, dormitories, etc.
6. Shelving and cases for library, museum and cabinets.
7. Agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, Natural History, literary and other books of reference.
8. Chemical apparatus and chemicals.
9. Natural Philosophy apparatus.
10. Salaries of professors and other employees, two years.

After long, careful and mature investigation and consideration, your Memorialists will state, reducing their estimates much below what could, and perhaps should, be utilized in putting this institution in most efficient operation, and with a view to the same vigorous economy which has characterized their expenditures and labors so far, and of which they are proud to be able to challenge investigation by any and all parties interested, that the sum of \$100,000 will be needed in the aggregate for the two years till the meeting of the next Legislature.

Your Memorialists would further respectfully call your attention to the fact that most of this sum is required as a permanent investment, which would not have to be renewed, and that, hence, but small amounts would, heretofore, have to be appropriated, merely for a portion of the running expenses—the other portion being derived from the interest on the fund heretofore mentioned, and from incomes of the farm.

Your Memorialists, therefore, come before you and respectfully request the appropriation of the above stated sum of money with a confidence of its being granted, growing out of the history of our doings heretofore; the smallness of the sum asked for in comparison with the good to accrue therefrom to all the people of the State, your own wisdom and knowledge of the wants of the laboring, producing classes of the State, and of the fact of the very wise and liberal donations by former Legislatures to other literary, classical and professional institutions, which have done so much credit to our State, and which, it is most earnestly hoped, the State will still continue unwaveringly to sustain in the most liberal manner.

Your Memorialists would further respectfully ask your attention to the 14th section of the Act heretofore quoted, in which it is proposed to establish a financial equality between this Institution and Alcorn A. & M. College. But no sum was specified in that Act, and no means were provided by which this Institution can establish the amount contemplated to establish the financial equality. Now, Alcorn University, had from the State Treasury (besides half the land scrip fund) in

1871.....	\$ 12,500
1872.....	12,500
1873.....	50,000

1874.....	50,000
1875.....	15,250
1877.....	10,000
1878.....	8,000
1879.....	8,000
Total.....	\$ 216,250

With \$40,000, the gift of the State, the very valuable property of the Oakland College, with ample buildings and lands, were purchased at a great bargain, thus securing to Alcorn College a property worth probably twice as much as the cost of all the buildings your memorialists propose to erect and the land purchased by them for the College whose interests have been confided to them; so that if your Honorable Bodies should appropriate for real estate for this Institution \$150,000, the amount given to Alcorn College, this Institution would still receive very much less in value than Alcorn College has received, after excluding appropriations for repairs and running expenses.

This has been a just, proper, wise and noble work for the benefit of the laboring classes of our colored fellow-citizens. But your wisdom will show you that the welfare of the youth of the laboring classes of the white race also demands your fostering, patriotic care, and that the sum now asked for is truly modest when considered in view of all these premises.

TUITION, LABOR AND BOARD.

Your Memorialists deem proper to add here, that in order to secure the greatest good to all, and to promote the best interests of the State, tuition must be furnished free to all students of the State; hence there can be no income from this source.

Careful investigation induces us to believe that most students will be able, by their labor, to defray their expenses for board, and some to do even more.

They propose to employ a Steward and such assistants as may be needed, at salaries or wages, to procure food at wholesale prices, (but, most of which, after setting the farm into full operation, may be grown on the premises, and thus greatly reduce the cost,) and to furnish board at absolute cost. Thus, good, wholesome board may be had at about five dollars per month.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Most of the farm should be employed for food crops for the use of the college. But a small portion should be reserved, as the act of incorporation contemplates, for experimental purposes, and very many useful, valuable experiments should be made continuously, on this portion.

These experiments, of course, will cost something, but we think that it may all be managed satisfactorily with the sum asked for by your Memorialists, small as it may seem, and in reality, is, when compared with the expenses of conducting many similar institutions, both in America and Europe.

Having shown to your honorable bodies what we have done, and the means we propose to use to accomplish the work entrusted to us, we beg to be permitted to make some suggestions as to the necessity and importance of the education proposed in the A. & M. College.

It cannot be denied that the agricultural and mechanical interests are not in a prosperous condition in Mississippi. It is also a sad truth that rural or agricultural pursuits are becoming, year after year, more and more unattractive, not to say repellant. This results, in the main, from two causes: first, agriculture is not profitable; second, the system now pursued is more a contest between muscle and more brute force, and the opposing forces of nature resisting the production of crops, than of an intelligent application of the best means to attain the desired end. There is, in short, a want of intelligent labor, and a want of the stimulus of intellectual exercise in agricultural pursuits.

The system of agriculture now prevailing tends to use up the soil, and when our lands were fresh and fertile, and needed only the application of muscular or brute force for the production of crops. This system will not do when our lands, from long cultivation, have become exhausted.

There must be inaugurated a better system; all we believe, will admit this. How are we to do this? It is respectfully submitted that this can only be done in the same way that other countries have followed in similar circumstances.

Scotland is a poor country, barren in soil and with but little mineral wealth. But from the time of John Knox it has been that of a primary and university education. It is directed "to those studies which the people intend chiefly to pursue for the profit of the commonwealth."

The same system has for a long time been pursued in Switzerland, and by it she has become a rich and prosperous nation.

In Holland, France, Germany and England the advantages of schools and colleges for the education of the industrial classes in the pursuits they are to follow in life have been long perceived, and such institutions are numerous and successful.

Professor Playfair says: "The secondary or higher education of the industrial classes should bear on their occupations in life on words that nothing."

"Ordinary education reposes more on words than things. When young men get a higher life-life of intelligence and knowledge, then they can develop improvements in their industries by an economical application of force and a wise use of properties in materials; whereas, with a lower life, one of only animal instincts and manipulative dexterity, they are kept in mere subjection to the effects produced around them, without their minds being able in the slightest degree to modify or expand them."

"Our object is not to convert our laborers by continual training into a superior class of amiable monkeys, but to give them an intelligent force and dignity by imparting to them a thorough understanding of the principles, which underlie all their work."

We would also train and bring into activity the faculties of observation as applied to the operations of nature. He who is accustomed to observe natural forces and their operations, will, at every step of his life, have the means of useful and pleasing intellectual exercise.

It can but be that the same result will follow a scientific education in agriculture, as has followed a special training in other pursuits. The result has been the same in Holland, Germany, England and Scotland, and in all other countries where such schools have been established.

The A. & M. College, moreover, proposes to educate a class which would not otherwise receive a higher education, the sons of farmers and mechanics, who are without the means of attending other colleges.

now belong to this class, and will probably always belong to it. It would be wise to furnish them the means of education and advancement.

We have good reason to know that they are looking to the successful establishment of this college, as the means by which they are to acquire the education necessary to elevate them in life, and to improve their condition.

But if all philanthropic motives are discarded, and we are to look at the money applied for as a financial investment alone, it will pay. It is not going too far to say that the education which has made Scotland and Switzerland—the two poorest countries in Europe—rich, doubling and trebling their productions, would add at least ten per cent. to the annual production of our crops. Certainly this is not a large advance for educated skill over ignorance and mere brute force. We see every day the great differences between the productions of the intelligent and the ignorant. The annual cotton crop of Mississippi is about 800,000 bales, worth, at \$25 per bale, \$20,000,000; all other crops combined, including fruit, vegetable and live stock, would amount at least to half that, say \$10,000,000 annually, an aggregate of \$30,000,000. Ten per cent on this would be \$3,000,000, a clear gain to the State each year of fifty times more than we ask for this institution. But the gain to the State will not stop at ten per cent. When we look at our worn-out fields, which a more intelligent agriculture would restore, and at the large body of land in the hill counties which, though unfit for the production of cotton and corn, is well suited for the raising of grapes and other fruits? and for pasturage of sheep and other live stock, we see that a very small portion of the area of this State has been put to use. That a more skilled agriculture would reclaim the exhausted fields is certain. It is equally certain that with the life, energy and progress produced by the reclaiming and successful tillage of these worn-out lands, would come the enterprise which would utilize the poor lands not yet reduced to cultivation.

France has five millions of acres in grapes alone, from which millions of her wealth are derived. We have a larger area, fitted for that crop than France has, leaving us the full extent of the value of our present cotton crop. No State has greater natural advantages. Why is it that we still linger behind our sister States? Why is it that there is no progress, no enterprise, no hope? The answer will be found in the inability of our people, occasioned by an ignorance of the best methods of agriculture, to devise the means of regeneration.

We have made our estimates on the most economical scale. We are sure that nothing less than we have asked for will give any assurance of success. It is far less than any other State has given, so far as we are informed, whose college is a success. Small and insufficient appropriations will be more than useless. If we may be allowed to do so, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to the liberality and generosity of the Legislature in behalf of a class of our fellow-citizens constituting a large majority of the whole, by whose labor and enterprise the means are produced from which the taxes of the State are paid.

J. M. STONE,
J. M. CAUSEY,
J. Z. GEORGE,
FRANK BURKITT,
L. B. BROWN,
W. B. AGNEW,
D. L. PHARES,
W. B. MOYER,
THOS. C. DICKERY,
C. L. GILMER,
Trustees of A. & M. College.

DR. VAIDEN'S MESS SYSTEM.

An Appeal to the Legislature to Co-operate.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,
January 9th, 1880.

At a meeting of the Faculty, held this day, the following report and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed to consider the bill for the erection of mess cottages at the University, and the beneficiary system of Dr. C. M. Vaiden, submit the following report:

Dr. Vaiden's plan of furnishing provisions for a select number of students, has proved eminently successful. The students, sustained with much care, have conducted themselves with commendable propriety, applying themselves with diligence and good success, and promising in every way to show that they are worthy of the splendid benefactions they are receiving.

The help that Dr. Vaiden is affording to the seventy young men, from all parts of the State, puts it within reach of the most limited means, to enjoy all the advantages of a full University curriculum. Thus giving the sons of the poorest, opportunities equal to those enjoyed by the wealthiest.

These beneficiaries of Dr. Vaiden's bounty, while the peers of any of our students in moral and social worth, and in the amount of their work, and we are glad to know, in as high a degree as others of the University, the esteem and consideration of both the Faculty and their fellow students.

Great as are the benefits which Dr. Vaiden has conferred upon these young men, and through them upon the people of the whole State, still greater benefits, we trust, are to flow from the example thus set in stimulating other persons of means in the State, to assist needy young men in their preparation for the highest service to society and the State.

Your Committee would further set forth that in order to realize the best fruits of Dr. Vaiden's beneficent scheme, and to remove objections to it of some weight, it is altogether necessary to erect the mess cottages, provided for in Senate Bill No. —. And more especially these mess cottages are necessary in order that indigent students may avail themselves of the mess or club system, obtaining in all colleges more or less, and without which multitudes of men in all parts of this great country, filling the most honorable and useful positions in all the walks of life, could never have been educated. Tuition may be free, and all other expenses reduced to the minimum, yet there will be required a sum of money annually to meet the expenses of boarding, quite beyond the means of many poor students, who, when helped by the bounty of others, become the most striking illustrations of what culture does for a man. The mess cottage system supplies this needed help, and we submit the following resolution:

1. That having witnessed the working of Dr. Vaiden's beneficent scheme during the last session, and so far into the present session, we endorse it in its liberal provisions, in the good fruit already borne by it, and in its inspiring example to others, as we hope it may, to do likewise.

2. That we approve the plan of mess cottages, believing that by enabling the students to board themselves, it affords the only means by which many of the most deserving and promising young men of the State can ever obtain access to our University halls.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the report and resolutions on the subject of Dr. Vaiden's beneficiary system adopted by the Faculty.

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Chancellor.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,
January 26, 1880.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Judge H. F. Simrall, were unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Whereas, Dr. C. M. Vaiden, a member of this

Board, has, with commendable patriotism and liberality, originated and organized a mess system in this University, and on that plan sustained and supported, at his individual expense, a large number of students during the last two scholastic years; and

Whereas, This Board has received satisfactory information that the department of such students, and their advancement in all departments of study to which they have applied themselves, has been entirely commendable; and

Whereas, Said plan has given opportunity for collegiate education to a large number of worthy youths who were unable to meet its expenses; and

Whereas, Said system has, in its operation, been a success, and would dispense larger benefits if its operations were further expanded, with such improvements as experience may suggest; therefore

Resolved, That this Board approve Dr. Vaiden's system, basing its opinion upon its successful operations, and would recommend the co-operation of the State on the plan suggested in Senate bill introduced at the last session of the Mississippi Legislature.

A true copy from the minutes.

H. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

OXFORD, Miss., January 10, 1880.

To Whom it May Concern:

I take great pleasure in testifying to the good scholarship and excellent deportment of the Vaiden beneficiaries in the Preparatory Department of the University of Mississippi. There are among the best students in this department.

L. T. FITZPATRICK,
Principal University High School.

UNIVERSITY, January 10, 1880.

Mr. H. M. Sullivan:

DEAR SIR—The number of "Vaiden Beneficiaries" now attending the exercises of the University of Mississippi is 74. The expenditures for the first two months of the present session of these young men for board, has been, on an average, 13 cents per day, or \$3.90 per month.

I am, as heretofore,
Yours, respectfully,
R. F. GREER,
Commissary for Vaiden Beneficiaries.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,

OXFORD, JANUARY 9, 1880.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi:

The undersigned students of the University of Mississippi beg leave to state to the Honorable Legislature as follows, to-wit: That we have observed with gratification the success of the Vaiden beneficiary system. That a large number of deserving young men have been enabled, at a very small cost, to procure an education at this University. We recommend that the plan be continued, but we respectfully petition the Legislature that State aid be afforded to enable Dr. Vaiden to carry out his noble plan, and that the Senate bill become a law, and that the mess cottages therein provided for be built at the University for the accommodation of such poor Mississippi boys as Dr. Vaiden may see proper to educate at the University, because by building such mess cottages these beneficiaries could be well and comfortably provided for, and their cooking would be away from the other students and sufficient room would thus be made for all. Without this the dormitories and present University buildings are too small to accommodate the great and increasing number of students, and the cooking in these costly buildings under the present system may prove injurious to the buildings and endanger their safety by fire, and the cooking may prove disagreeable to other lodgers in the same building who are not Vaiden beneficiaries. By building the houses and mess cottages provided for on the mess cottage plan now before the Legislature, all objections to the Vaiden beneficiary system now carried on would be removed, and the plan would be a great and lasting success and its usefulness enlarged and many more worthy boys would thus be enabled to obtain and enjoy the priceless benefits of a University education.

More buildings, too, are absolutely necessary at this University not only for comfort and convenience, but for sanitary purposes. In conclusion, petitioners beg leave to endorse the Vaiden Mess System even as now practiced, but earnestly to recommend the passage of the law to erect the separate mess and cook cottages as an improvement upon said plan, and endorse the plan as proposed in the Senate bill.

Signed by nearly all the students of the University.

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,
January 7, 1880.

[Extract from Chancellor's Report to Trustees.]

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

A number of those who occupy rooms in the dormitories have adopted the "Mess System" of living.

The mess system will, doubtless, continue to be a necessity for many of the young men who will resort to the University, and it may be advisable to put up suitable buildings near the dormitories for the use of messes.

Signed,
ALEX. P. STEWART,
Chancellor.

Board of Trustees University of Mississippi,

met at Jackson, Jan. 12, 1880.

Present—His Excellency, Gov. J. M. Stone, Ex-officio President; H. M. Sullivan, Secretary; Hon. H. H. Chalmers, Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Hon. H. F. Simrall, Hon. J. A. Orr, Dr. C. M. Vaiden, Hon. H. A. Barr, Rev. C. H. Oken, Hon. A. J. Baker, Judge R. A. Hill, Gen. W. T. Martin and Hon. J. L. McCaskill.

The following order was adopted by the Board:

The Memorial Committee are instructed by the Board to ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the erection of the Vaiden Mess Cottages.

A true copy from the minutes.

H. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—In support of the Senate bill now pending for the erection of mess cottages at the University of Mississippi, I respectfully submit the foregoing endorsements from the Faculty, from the Trustees and Students— which speak for themselves, and are entitled to peculiar weight, because these gentlemen being connected with the University, are familiar with the "mess system," and speak from their personal knowledge.

I trust that the bill will become a law and the State will thus aid me and encourage in my plan for the education of poor and worthy young men of Mississippi, and thus give to the State, in the future, well trained teachers for her schools.

This is a great desire of my heart, and before calling upon the State for aid, I have first tried the experiment for nearly three years, with good success.

I have now 74 students at my expense, at the University. Their average cost of living on the "mess system," is about forty dollars per session.

I have spent over eight thousand dollars for the boys so far. Will the State help?

Respectfully,
C. M. VAIDEN.

Mississippi Sentiment on the Financial Issue.

Mobile News.]

The following from the pen of Major Barksdale of THE CLARION, who lately was such a strong contestant for the position of United States Senator, fairly expresses the views of the people of Mississippi on the financial question.

Batesville Blade.]

"Frank Duke, who killed Bradford Duke near Pope Station some time since, surrendered himself to the authorities, and was tried before a magistrate and acquitted."

Cotton Burned.

Special to the Republican.]

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Jan. 26.—Eighty bales of cotton burned at the Texas Pacific depot to-day. Loss \$4,500. Fully insured. Cause of fire unknown, but believed incendiary.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 30, 1880.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Lt. Governor Sims in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Watkins.

Present, 29; absent, 9.—Messrs. Brenham, Bridges, Gayles, Humphries, Johnson, Perry, Perkins and Ratliff.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of S. B. No. 72, to allow an additional constable in each Supervisor's District of Rankin Co., S. B. No. 76, for the relief of W. M. Connor, of Nottoway county, and S. B. No. 67, to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Alcorn county to issue bonds to build a court house. The Committee reported adversely on S. B. No. 69, to provide for the payment of stock killed by railroads.

The Committee on Railroads recommended the passage of S. B. No. —, to amend an act relative to the New Orleans and North-Eastern Railroad Co., a corporation of the State of Louisiana, and to confer upon said Company to exercise and employ its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Mississippi.

The Committee on Claims recommended the passage of S. B. No. 23, for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Askew, and S. B. No. 70, for the relief of J. J. Anderson, Sheriff of Union county.

The Committee on Counties and County Boundaries recommended the passage of H. B. No. 5, to repeal an act to provide for the removing of obstructions in creeks and other water courses in Prentiss county.

Leave of absence from day to day was granted to Messrs. Ratliff, Humphries and Gayles.

Mr. Jarnagin, at his own request, was relieved from service on Committee on Corporations.

The Senate concurred in House concurrent resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill pending in